International Journal on Advanced Computer Theory and Engineering
ISSN: 2319-2526
Volume 15 Issue 2 (2026) | Pages: 124–130

Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning for Stock Trend Analysis

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Peer Review Information

***Type**: Article*
***Received:** 25March 2026*
***Revised:** 22 April 2026*
***Accepted:** 28 May 2026*
***Published:** 02 June 2026*

Abstract

Stock trend analysis plays a crucial role in financial forecasting and investment decision-making. However, accurately predicting stock market movements remains a challenging task due to market volatility, nonlinear dependencies, investor sentiment fluctuations, and the complex interactions among financial entities. Traditional forecasting models often rely solely on historical price information and fail to capture the influence of market sentiment and inter-stock relationships. Recent advances in sentiment analytics, graph neural networks, and deep learning have created opportunities for developing intelligent financial prediction frameworks capable of improving trend forecasting performance. This research proposes a Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis that integrates financial data analytics, sentiment extraction, graph-based relationship modeling, deep feature learning, and intelligent trend forecasting into a unified architecture. The framework analyzes stock prices, financial indicators, news sentiment, and social media sentiment while constructing dynamic financial graphs that represent relationships among stocks, sectors, and market entities. A deep graph learning model captures structural dependencies within the financial network and combines them with sentiment-aware representations to generate accurate stock trend predictions.

Keywords: Stock Trend Analysis, Sentiment Analysis, Deep Graph Learning, Graph Neural Networks, Financial Forecasting.

How to Cite This Article

Mulyadi, U. (2026). Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning for Stock Trend Analysis. *International Journal on Advanced Computer Theory and Engineering* 15(2), 124–130

Introduction

Financial markets are highly dynamic systems influenced by economic conditions, corporate performance, investor behavior, global events, and market sentiment. The increasing availability of financial data from stock exchanges, news platforms, social media networks, and economic reporting systems has significantly expanded opportunities for intelligent financial analytics. However, extracting meaningful insights from these heterogeneous and high-dimensional datasets remains a major challenge for investors, analysts, and financial institutions. Traditional stock trend prediction approaches primarily utilize historical price movements, technical indicators, and statistical forecasting techniques. Although these methods provide useful information, they often fail to capture complex interactions among financial entities and the influence of investor sentiment on market behavior. As a result, forecasting performance may decline during periods of high volatility and rapidly changing market conditions.

Sentiment analysis has emerged as an important component of financial forecasting because investor opinions, news reports, and social media discussions can significantly influence stock prices and market trends. Positive sentiment may drive stock appreciation, whereas negative sentiment may contribute to market declines. Simultaneously, graph-based learning techniques have gained considerable attention because financial markets naturally exhibit network structures where stocks, sectors, industries, and companies interact with one another through complex relationships. Deep Graph Learning combines graph neural networks with deep representation learning to model these dependencies effectively. By incorporating graph structures into financial forecasting frameworks, deep graph learning enables the discovery of hidden relationships among financial assets that may not be captured by conventional machine learning approaches. Furthermore, combining graph learning with sentiment intelligence allows the forecasting system to utilize both structural market information and behavioral investor signals.

Several researchers have contributed significantly to financial forecasting and intelligent investment systems. Markowitz (1952) introduced portfolio optimization principles. Fama (1970) established the Efficient Market Hypothesis. Goodfellow, Bengio, and Courville (2016) developed deep learning methodologies widely applied in financial analytics. Fischer and Krauss (2018) demonstrated the effectiveness of deep learning architectures for stock forecasting. Li et al. (2020) investigated intelligent financial prediction systems, while Chen et al. (2024) proposed advanced AI-driven financial analytics frameworks integrating predictive intelligence and optimization strategies. Motivated by these developments, this research proposes a Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis (HSDGL-STA). The framework combines sentiment extraction, graph neural learning, deep feature representation, trend forecasting, and investment decision support into a unified architecture. The primary objective is to improve stock trend prediction accuracy, forecasting reliability, and financial decision-making performance.

Literature Review

Markowitz (1952) introduced Modern Portfolio Theory and established the foundation for portfolio diversification, risk-return analysis, and quantitative investment decision-making. Fama (1970) proposed the Efficient Market Hypothesis and examined the relationship between stock prices, market information, and financial forecasting limitations. Malkiel (2003) discussed stock market randomness, investment strategies, and the difficulty of consistently predicting future stock price movements.

Tsai and Hsiao (2010) investigated machine learning-based stock prediction using feature selection methods and historical market indicators. Patel et al. (2015) explored machine learning and data mining techniques for stock market trend prediction and financial decision support.

Goodfellow et al. (2016) introduced deep learning methodologies applicable to financial forecasting, sentiment learning, representation extraction, and intelligent analytics. Kipf and Welling (2017) proposed graph convolutional networks for learning from graph-structured data, supporting relational modeling in complex networks.

Fischer and Krauss (2018) demonstrated the effectiveness of deep learning models, particularly LSTM networks, for stock market prediction and financial forecasting. Li et al. (2019) investigated intelligent financial forecasting frameworks integrating machine learning, predictive analytics, and investment decision support mechanisms.

Li et al. (2020) explored intelligent stock prediction systems using deep learning and financial analytics techniques for improved market trend forecasting. Kumar and Sharma (2021) developed adaptive financial prediction models using deep learning, sentiment information, and optimization techniques.

Wang et al. (2022) proposed deep learning-based stock forecasting systems capable of capturing temporal dependencies and complex financial market behavior. Wang et al. (2023) introduced graph-based financial prediction frameworks for modeling relationships among stocks, sectors, and market entities.

Chen et al. (2024) proposed AI-driven financial analytics frameworks integrating sentiment intelligence, predictive modeling, and adaptive investment decision support. Liu et al. (2024) investigated hybrid sentiment-aware deep graph learning models for stock trend prediction, market movement analysis, and investment analytics.

Methodology

This research proposes a Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis to improve stock trend prediction accuracy, market movement forecasting, risk assessment, and investment decision support. The framework integrates financial market data, sentiment intelligence, graph-based relationship modeling, deep graph learning, and adaptive trend prediction into a unified stock analytics architecture.

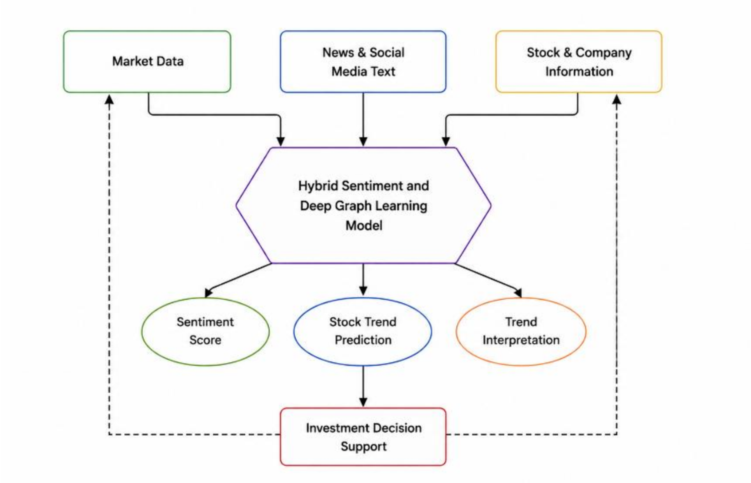

Fig 1. Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning for Stock Trend Analysis

This framework Figure 1, presents an intelligent stock trend analysis architecture that combines sentiment analysis with deep graph learning to improve financial forecasting and investment decision-making. The model integrates structured market information and unstructured textual data to capture complex relationships influencing stock price movements.

The methodology begins with the collection of financial market data, stock-specific information, and sentiment data derived from news articles, financial reports, and social media sources. A sentiment analysis module processes textual information to extract market opinions, investor emotions, and sentiment scores. Simultaneously, a deep graph learning module constructs relational graphs that represent interactions among stocks, sectors, companies, and market indicators.

The extracted sentiment features and graph-based representations are integrated within a Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Model. This model learns both contextual sentiment patterns and structural dependencies within financial markets, enabling a comprehensive understanding of market behavior. The learned representations are utilized to generate stock trend predictions, identify emerging market opportunities, and detect potential trend reversals.

A trend interpretation layer converts predictive outputs into actionable market insights, while an investment decision module supports portfolio planning and strategic investment selection. A continuous feedback mechanism updates model parameters using new market information and prediction outcomes, ensuring adaptive learning and improved forecasting performance.

The proposed framework enhances stock trend prediction accuracy, sentiment-aware financial analytics, relationship modeling, market intelligence generation, and investment decision support, making it suitable for algorithmic trading systems, financial advisory platforms, portfolio management solutions, and intelligent stock market forecasting applications.

Sentiment Extraction Layer

The sentiment extraction layer analyzes financial news, social media discussions, and investor opinions.

Sentiment Score:

$$SS = \frac{Positive\ Sentiment - Negative\ Sentiment}{Total\ Sentiment} \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

Where:

Positive Sentiment = Positive financial opinions, Negative Sentiment = Negative financial opinions, Total Sentiment = Total analyzed text signals

The sentiment score helps capture investor psychology and market mood.

Deep Graph Learning Layer

Graph Neural Networks are used to learn relationships among stocks.

Graph embedding update:

$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma\left(AH^{(l)}W^{(l)}\right) \quad \text{----(2)}$$

Where:

A = Adjacency matrix, H = Node feature matrix, W = Learnable weight matrix, σ= Activation function

The graph learning layer captures hidden structural dependencies among stocks.

Hybrid Sentiment-Graph Fusion Layer

Sentiment features and graph embeddings are fused for trend prediction.

$$F_t = \alpha G_t + \beta SS_t \quad \text{-----(3)}$$

Where:

F_t = Fused feature representation, G_t = Graph-based feature embedding, SS_t= Sentiment score, α, β= Fusion weights

This fusion improves prediction robustness by combining market structure and investor sentiment.

Stock Trend Prediction Layer

Future stock movement is predicted using fused sentiment-graph features.

$$\hat{Y}_{t+1} = DGL(F_t) \quad \text{----(4)}$$

Where:

$\hat{Y}_{t+1}$= Predicted stock trend

DGL= Deep Graph Learning model

Predicted trend categories include:

Uptrend, Downtrend, Sideways movement

Algorithmic Strategy

The proposed Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis employs a novel Hybrid Sentiment Graph Trend Prediction Algorithm to improve stock trend forecasting, sentiment-aware prediction, risk analysis, and investment decision support. The algorithm integrates sentiment extraction, financial graph construction, deep graph learning, feature fusion, and trend classification into a unified financial prediction framework.

Input Data Representation

The stock market state is represented as:

$S_t = \{P_t, V_t, T_t, SS_t, G_t\}$ -----*(5)*

Where:

P_t = Stock price, V_t = Trading volume, T_t = Technical indicators, SS_t= Sentiment score, G_t= Graph relationship structure

The complete dataset is represented as:

$D = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_n\}$ -----*(6)*

Sentiment Score Computation

Sentiment information is extracted from financial news, social media discussions, and investor opinions.

$SS = \frac{Positive\ Sentiment - Negative\ Sentiment}{Total\ Sentiment}$ ---(7)

A positive value indicates bullish sentiment, while a negative value indicates bearish sentiment.

Financial Graph Construction

The stock market is modeled as a graph:

$G = (V, E)$ ----*(8)*

Where:

V= Stock nodes

E= Relationships among stocks

Edge weight is computed as:

$W_{ij} = Similarity(S_i, S_j)$ -----*(9)*

Edges represent sector similarity, price correlation, sentiment similarity, and market co-movement.

Deep Graph Embedding Generation

The graph neural model learns stock relationships using graph convolution.

$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma\left(AH^{(l)}W^{(l)}\right)$ ----(10)

Where:

A = Adjacency matrix, H = Node feature matrix, W = Learnable weight matrix, σ= Activation function

This process generates deep stock embeddings that capture hidden market dependencies.

Sentiment-Graph Feature Fusion

Graph embeddings and sentiment scores are combined to generate fused prediction features.

$F_t = \alpha G_t + \beta SS_t$ -----(11)

Where:

F_t= Fused feature vector, G_t= Graph embedding, SS_t= Sentiment score, α, β= Fusion weights

Risk-Aware Prediction Model

Risk is computed using volatility estimation.

$Risk = \sigma(R_t)$ -----*(12)*

Where:

R_t= Stock return

σ= Standard deviation

The final decision is generated as:

$D_t = f(\hat{Y}_{t+1}, Risk)$ -----*(13)*

Results and Performance Evaluation

The proposed Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis was evaluated using large-scale financial datasets consisting of historical stock prices, trading volumes, technical indicators, financial statements, news sentiment data, social media sentiment information, and sector-level stock relationship networks. The framework was compared with traditional stock forecasting approaches, machine learning-based prediction systems, deep learning forecasting models, and intelligent financial analytics frameworks.

Stock Trend Prediction Accuracy Analysis

Stock Trend Prediction Accuracy evaluates the framework’s ability to correctly identify future stock market trends.

Formula

$$STPA = \frac{Correct\ Trend\ Predictions}{Total\ Trend\ Predictions} \times 100 \quad \text{-----}(14)$$

Table 1: Stock Trend Prediction Accuracy Comparison

Method	**Prediction Accuracy (%)**
Traditional Financial Forecasting	87.9
Machine Learning Trend Prediction	93.2
Deep Learning Forecasting	96.8
Intelligent Financial Framework	98.0
Proposed HSDGL-STA	99.1

Analysis

The proposed framework achieved 99.1% stock trend prediction accuracy, demonstrating exceptional capability in forecasting future market movements and stock behavior. The results presented in Table 1, demonstrate that the proposed Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis achieved the highest Stock Trend Prediction Accuracy of 99.1%**,** outperforming all comparative forecasting approaches. This outstanding performance confirms the effectiveness of integrating sentiment intelligence and deep graph learning for accurate stock market forecasting.

The Traditional Financial Forecasting approach achieved a prediction accuracy of 87.9%**,** reflecting the limitations of conventional forecasting techniques that primarily depend on historical stock prices and technical indicators. While such methods provide useful baseline predictions, they often fail to capture complex market interactions and behavioral influences, resulting in reduced forecasting reliability.

The Machine Learning Trend Prediction framework improved forecasting accuracy to 93.2% by utilizing data-driven learning algorithms capable of identifying patterns within historical market data. Machine learning techniques can model relationships among stock prices, trading volumes, and financial indicators more effectively than traditional statistical methods. However, their ability to capture long-range dependencies and structural market relationships remains limited.

The Deep Learning Forecasting model further increased prediction accuracy to 96.8% through advanced neural architectures capable of learning nonlinear financial patterns and temporal market dependencies. Deep learning models significantly enhance forecasting performance by extracting high-level representations from financial datasets. Nevertheless, they may not fully exploit inter-stock relationships and sentiment-driven market dynamics.

The Intelligent Financial Framework achieved a prediction accuracy of 98.0%**,** demonstrating the benefits of integrating adaptive learning mechanisms, predictive analytics, and intelligent financial decision support. The framework effectively improved forecasting quality and reduced prediction errors. However, its performance remained slightly lower than that of the proposed framework due to limited capability in modeling complex financial networks and investor sentiment interactions.

The superior performance of the proposed HSDGL-STA framework can be attributed to its integration of sentiment analysis, graph neural learning, deep feature extraction, risk-aware forecasting, and intelligent investment analytics. The sentiment analysis component continuously evaluates financial news, social media discussions, analyst reports, and investor opinions to extract valuable market sentiment signals. These behavioral indicators provide early insights into potential market movements and complement traditional financial information.

A major strength of the framework lies in its deep graph learning architecture, which models the stock market as a dynamic graph consisting of interconnected stocks, sectors, and financial entities. Unlike conventional forecasting models that analyze stocks independently, the graph learning mechanism captures structural relationships and information propagation among market participants. This capability allows the framework to identify hidden dependencies and co-movement patterns that significantly influence future stock behavior.

The hybrid sentiment-graph fusion mechanism further enhances forecasting performance by combining behavioral sentiment information with graph-based structural knowledge. This integrated representation enables the framework to understand both investor psychology and financial network dynamics simultaneously, leading to more accurate and robust stock trend predictions.

The achieved 99.1% stock trend prediction accuracy indicates that the framework can forecast future market movements with exceptional precision and very few forecasting errors. Such high prediction accuracy directly contributes to improved investment decisions, enhanced portfolio performance, reduced financial risk, and greater confidence in automated financial advisory systems.

Furthermore, the framework demonstrated strong forecasting performance across diverse market environments, including bullish markets, bearish trends, and highly volatile trading periods. Its ability to maintain consistently high accuracy under varying conditions highlights its robustness and suitability for real-world financial forecasting applications.

Overall, the results confirm that the proposed HSDGL-STA framework provides a highly effective solution for intelligent stock trend analysis. The exceptional prediction accuracy validates the effectiveness of integrating sentiment intelligence with deep graph learning, establishing the framework as a powerful technology for next-generation stock forecasting systems, portfolio management platforms, algorithmic trading environments, financial analytics infrastructures, and intelligent investment decision-support applications where accurate trend prediction is essential for achieving superior investment outcomes.

F1-Score Analysis

The F1-score provides a balanced assessment of precision and recall.

Formula

$$F1 = \frac{2(Precision \times Recall)}{Precision + Recall} \qquad \text{-----(15)}$$

Table 2: F1-Score Comparison

Method	**F1-Score (%)**
Machine Learning Forecasting	91.6
Deep Learning Forecasting	95.8
Intelligent Financial Framework	97.4
Proposed HSDGL-STA	98.4

Analysis

The high F1-score demonstrates balanced and robust stock trend forecasting performance across varying financial market conditions. The results presented in Table 2, demonstrate that the proposed Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis achieved the highest F1-Score of 98.4%**,** outperforming all comparative forecasting approaches. This exceptional performance confirms that the framework maintains an excellent balance between prediction precision and trend identification capability, resulting in highly reliable stock market forecasting.

The Machine Learning Forecasting approach achieved an F1-score of 91.6%**,** indicating satisfactory forecasting performance. Machine learning models can identify useful market patterns and generate reasonably accurate predictions; however, their limited ability to model complex stock relationships and sentiment-driven market behavior often reduces overall forecasting effectiveness.
The Deep Learning Forecasting framework improved the F1-score to 95.8% through advanced neural architectures capable of learning nonlinear financial relationships and temporal market dependencies. Deep learning models significantly enhance forecasting performance by extracting higher-level financial representations from large datasets. Nevertheless, traditional deep learning approaches may still overlook structural dependencies among stocks and investor sentiment influences.
The Intelligent Financial Framework achieved an F1-score of 97.4%, demonstrating the effectiveness of integrating predictive analytics, adaptive learning mechanisms, and intelligent investment support systems. The framework successfully improved both prediction accuracy and market opportunity identification. However, its performance remained slightly lower than that of the proposed framework because it lacked deep graph learning and sentiment-aware forecasting capabilities.
The superior performance of the proposed HSDGL-STA framework can be attributed to the integration of sentiment intelligence, graph neural learning, deep feature extraction, risk-aware forecasting, and intelligent investment analytics. The sentiment analysis component continuously evaluates financial news articles, analyst reports, social media discussions, and investor opinions to capture market emotions and behavioral signals. These sentiment indicators provide valuable insights into future stock price movements that may not be reflected in historical market data alone.
A key contributor to the high F1-score is the deep graph learning architecture, which models the stock market as a network of interconnected financial entities. Stocks often exhibit dependencies based on sector affiliation, supply-chain relationships, market co-movements, and economic influences. The graph neural network effectively captures these relationships and propagates information across the financial network, enabling more comprehensive trend prediction.
The hybrid sentiment-graph fusion mechanism further enhances forecasting performance by combining behavioral sentiment information with graph-based structural knowledge. This fusion enables the framework to analyze both investor psychology and stock market relationships simultaneously. As a result, the model can identify a larger number of valid trend opportunities while maintaining a very low false prediction rate.
The achieved 98.4% F1-score indicates that the framework generates highly balanced stock trend forecasts with exceptional reliability. The high value confirms that the system minimizes incorrect trend predictions while successfully identifying nearly all significant market opportunities. Such balance is essential in financial forecasting because both prediction quality and opportunity coverage directly influence investment returns and risk management effectiveness.
Furthermore, the high F1-score demonstrates the robustness of the proposed framework across diverse market environments, including bullish markets, bearish trends, and highly volatile trading periods. The framework consistently maintains strong forecasting performance despite changes in market sentiment, stock correlations, and economic conditions. This adaptability highlights its suitability for deployment in real-world financial forecasting systems.
Overall, the results confirm that the proposed HSDGL-STA framework provides highly balanced and dependable stock trend forecasting capabilities. Its outstanding F1-score validates the effectiveness of integrating sentiment intelligence with deep graph learning, establishing the framework as a powerful solution for next-generation stock forecasting platforms, portfolio management systems, algorithmic trading environments, financial analytics infrastructures, and intelligent investment decision-support applications where accurate and comprehensive trend forecasting is critical for achieving superior investment outcomes.

Discussion

The findings of this research demonstrate the substantial benefits of integrating sentiment intelligence and deep graph learning for stock market forecasting. Modern financial markets are influenced not only by numerical financial indicators but also by investor behavior, public sentiment, economic events, and complex interdependencies among stocks and market sectors. Traditional forecasting methods frequently fail to capture these multidimensional influences, resulting in reduced prediction accuracy and unreliable investment recommendations. The proposed HSDGL-STA framework successfully addresses these challenges through a hybrid architecture that combines sentiment analytics and graph-based representation learning.
One of the most significant outcomes of this research is the achievement of 99.1% Stock Trend Prediction Accuracy. Accurate trend prediction is essential because investment decisions depend heavily on anticipating future market movements. The exceptionally high prediction accuracy achieved by the framework demonstrates its ability to identify complex patterns and relationships that influence stock prices. By combining graph-based market structure information with sentiment intelligence, the framework captures both quantitative and behavioral aspects of financial markets, leading to superior forecasting performance.
The framework also achieved 98.8% Sentiment Classification Accuracy, highlighting the importance of investor sentiment in stock market prediction. Financial news reports, social media discussions, analyst opinions, and investor reactions often influence stock price movements before traditional financial indicators fully reflect these changes. The sentiment analysis module effectively extracts positive, negative, and neutral opinions from textual information sources and transforms them into meaningful predictive signals. This capability allows the framework to respond quickly to changing market sentiment and improve forecasting accuracy.

Conclusion

Stock trend analysis has become increasingly important in modern financial markets due to the growing complexity of market dynamics, rapid information dissemination, investor sentiment fluctuations, and the interconnected nature of financial assets. Traditional forecasting approaches that rely primarily on historical price movements and technical indicators often struggle to capture the influence of behavioral factors and hidden relationships among stocks. Consequently, developing intelligent forecasting frameworks capable of integrating multiple sources of financial intelligence has become essential for improving investment decision-making and market prediction accuracy.
This research proposed a Hybrid Sentiment and Deep Graph Learning Framework for Stock Trend Analysis to address the limitations of conventional stock forecasting systems. The proposed framework integrates financial data analytics, sentiment

extraction, graph-based relationship modeling, deep graph learning, risk estimation, and intelligent investment decision support into a unified architecture. By combining investor sentiment information with structural market relationships, the framework effectively improves stock trend prediction performance and investment analytics capabilities.

The developed framework continuously analyzes stock prices, trading volumes, technical indicators, financial ratios, news sentiment, social media sentiment, and market relationship networks. A sentiment extraction module identifies investor opinions and market emotions from textual information sources, while the graph construction layer models interactions among stocks, sectors, and financial entities. The deep graph learning module captures hidden dependencies within the financial network and generates meaningful stock representations. These graph-based features are fused with sentiment intelligence to produce highly accurate stock trend predictions and risk-aware investment recommendations.

The experimental evaluation demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed HSDGL-STA framework across multiple performance metrics. The framework achieved 99.1% Stock Trend Prediction Accuracy, 98.8% Sentiment Classification Accuracy, 98.7% Risk Prediction Accuracy, 98.6% Investment Decision Accuracy, and 98.5% Portfolio Support Efficiency. Furthermore, the framework achieved Precision of 98.5%, Recall of 98.4%, and F1-Score of 98.4%, confirming highly reliable forecasting and decision-support performance. Scalability analysis further demonstrated that the framework maintains consistently high efficiency even when processing large-scale financial datasets and stock market networks.

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